



The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 418.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS
GIVE A
SILENT WHITE FLAME
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF
30 per cent.,
they can be readily attached to ordinary
Gasoliers and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic
shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING
ROOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.

ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU
STANDS.

HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME
CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [440]

Insurances.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-
CHANDISE by STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts of
the world.

For further information apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [439]

YANGTSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 232,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st } Tls. 968,235.56
March, 1883. [416]

DIRECTORS.
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. W. M. NEVEREY, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH,
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [438]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [437]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
etc. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD West.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [406]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 60,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33
RESERVE FUND..... \$70,852.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lee SING, Esq. Lee YAT LAU, Esq.
Lo YEOCK MOON, Esq. Chu CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, etc., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAVA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [461]

FOR SALE.

PRICE \$1,000 ONLY.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE
in MACAO, comprising BUNGALOW,
with spacious FLOWER and VEGETABLE GAR-
DENs, occupying a cool and healthy situation
and commanding a magnificent view. Excellent
spring water, and sea bathing only a few yards
distant.

For Particulars, apply to
J. NEVES & SOUZA,
Pharmacia Lisbonense,
Macao, 12th April, 1883. [454]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
the 2nd June.

A RCHER'S SURPRISE
PARTY."

MISS LILLY DE VERE.
The Charming Versatile Actress, Premiere
Burlesque and Danseuse Artist.

PROFESSOR HECTOR LACIE.
The Premier Ventiloquist of the World in his
Humorous Entertainment Entitled

"BEGONE DULL CARE,"

INTRODUCING HIS WOODEN HEADED FAMILY
(FIVE IN NUMBER).

MR. J. J. ARCHER
IN HIS OLLIO OF NOVELTIES.

GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE,
COMMENCING AT THREE O'CLOCK.

For which a Special Programme has been
Arranged.

EVENING PERFORMANCE
AT NINE O'CLOCK.

Box Plan open at the store of Messrs. KELLY
& WALSH where Seats can be secured.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Stalls..... \$2.00.
Pit \$1.00.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1883. [417]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
M. R. JEHN ROSSELET is AUTHORISED
to Sign Our Name per procurator from
this date.

J. ULLMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1883. [439]

NOTICE.
M. R. CARL F. STIEBEL will hold Our
Power of Attorney and Sign the Name
of OUR FIRM from this date.

DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [416]

TO be Let.

TO LET.
NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET
No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [47]

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS)
with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The
above has Gas and Water laid on; and im-
mediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROOZEE,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [48]

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New
BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot
20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the
property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to
BIRD & PALMER.

Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGOMO and late
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [468]

M. R. MOORE beg to recommend his
GO GO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivaled by any preparation
ever produced for promoting the growth
of the hair. The basis of this compound is
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-
pine Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; they are never found bald,
and it is quite common to see the females with
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public
entirely confident that by its restorative prop-
erties it will without fail arrest decaying
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it relieves the itching and fever of
the scalp which is the great cause of people losing
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to
seem, and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,

VARIETY STORE,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1883. [321]

FOR SALE CHEAP

FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS

C O K E

IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.

COAL TAR IN BARRELS.

LEWELLERS

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [464]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST LANDED.

(continued)

CIGARETTES:

SWEET CAPORAL, CAPORAL, FULL CAPORAL, STRAIGHT CUT, SULTANA with
ENAMELLED MOUTHPIECE.

NEW CIGARETTE TOBACCO.

THE NEW PATENT CIGAR LIGHTER.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS

OF MRS. LANGTRY, COLORED AND UNCOLORED.

NEW GERMAN LIBRARY.

THE NEW PATENT AMERICAN AIR GUN.

GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG.

GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG.

WORLD OF SONG.

WALDTEUFEL'S ALBUM.

MUSICAL FAVORITE.

NEW ENGINEERING BOOKS, AND A QUANTITY OF AMERICAN NOVELTIES
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1883. [403]

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"OCEANIC" are hereby notified that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchi, from whence delivery may be
obtained, on Countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 2nd
proximo, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [411]

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS OF TWENTY
A percent upon Contributions for the year
1883 has this day been DECLARED.

WARRANTS may be had on Application at
the Office of the Society on and after the 21st
instant.

By Order of the Board.

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office,

Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY,

the 12th day of JUNE, 1883, at THREE

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY MEN,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF

AERATED WATER S.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW. [3]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1883.

THE annexation of New Guinea by the Queensland Premier is, according to the Sydney *Bulletin*, the most remarkable event which has occurred on the other side of the equator during the last score of years, if the war between Chili and Peru be excepted. Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith has created a precedent for himself, a course which is said to be an attribute of great men. Never before has the Premier of a dependency assumed a title to annex. That has been an exercise of dominion which even Imperial authority has used with hesitation. Sir Thomas has coolly forced the hand of Mr. Gladstone. A weaker man would have commenced to work up an agitation; would have moved his local legislature to vote solemn addresses to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and would have supplicated the Governments of the other colonies to lend, by similar addresses, their moral support to his project. By this plan the whole affair would have dragged on for years. The Imperial Minister would have a hundred other things to occupy his attention, and would have been little inclined to run his party into any risk, such as a reopening of the much-vaed question of annexation which would have exposed it to, in the Parliament of Great Britain. It is well known that the Manchester school of politicians regard further acquisitions of territory by Great Britain with strong disfavour, and that party is potent in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. The only likely result of a movement so conducted would have been to advertise New Guinea as "unclaimed property," and to stir up some foreign Power to take advantage of the delays and vacillations of the British Government. Had such a course been pursued, it would in all likelihood have been the Italian, the Dutch, or the German flag which would have been the first to wave over New Guinea in token of annexation.

But Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith has spoken face to face with Secretaries of State, and it is an open secret that familiarity has had to his mind its proverbial effect. He was not smitten with awe. Earl Kimberley, ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, he held very cheap—an old-womanly sort of creature, not favoured by nature with a surplusage of intelligence, and not particularly well informed even with respect to the dependencies which are, officially, his special charge. In fact, Sir Thomas had measured himself with the grand old men and grand old women who fill historically splendid posts in the Imperial Government, and had reckoned them as being made of very ordinary clay, after all. In this respect he probably made no error. It is extremely doubtful whether there are half a dozen of the men whose names resound through the Empire who could meet Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith on even terms as statesmen. It is not an Earl Kimberley or a Lord Granville who, had he been born the son of an Ayrshire plumber, could have forced his way into a position enabling him to add a province to the dominions of the Queen of England, and to grasp by a *tour de force* the powers which a Secretary of State, and even the Premier of Great Britain, would have faltered before assuming. It has cost Mr. Gladstone a war and a scandalous sacrifice of principle, and the country a sum of several millions, to annex Egypt. Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith coolly appropriates New Guinea—a territory which in a century may be worth far more than Egypt—without expending a thousand sovereigns, sacrificing any principle, or creating any scandal whatever. If annexation be justi-

fiable at all, the exploit of the Queensland Premier is assuredly far more decent and creditable than that of the English Premier. We assume that Egypt is virtually annexed. No disinterested observer can attach any importance to the vacillating talk about relinquishing that conquest and withdrawing our troops at some vaguely indefinite future date.

But while granting that Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith has accomplished his *coup* with the audacity, decision, and dexterity which belong to genius, we are not prepared lightly to admit that the feat has been a desirable one. That it is a popular one must be conceded. The Governments of New South Wales of Victoria, and of South Australia, have, with a promptitude which seems to indicate enthusiasm, officially endorsed with their approval the remarkable proceeding of the Queensland Premier. The appropriation of New Guinea is probably as popular among the people of Australia as it is with the Governments. It tickles the national self-esteem. And in a modified degree the people of Great Britain are likely to be similarly affected.

There is little likelihood, therefore, that what has been done will be undone. The politicians of the old country are, judging by the tenor of cable advices, considerably staggered by the masterful fashion in which the Premier of a mere dependency has committed the Empire to a step unauthorised and scarcely premeditated by them. It is more than likely that they may feel somewhat affronted to have been tied to Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith's chariot-wheels in the peremptory fashion he has adopted. But they must feel that they have been cornered. To haul down the flag which has been so demonstratively hoisted, would involve a necessity for declaring in the face of the world a policy which might have in the future large and very inconvenient consequences. Such a course would be equivalent to a declaration that the Empire had reached its limits, and that the days of territorial acquisition are gone by for ever. To arrive at such a decision would demand quite as much deliberation as would have been required for concluding to authorise the annexation, had it been urged in the ordinary tedious fashion. Moreover, the expressions of chagrin and disappointment which the announcement of the annexation, by Queensland on behalf of Great Britain, have elicited from Italy and other Powers, afford evidence that the lowering of the Union Jack from its flagstaff in New Guinea would be but the signal for the hoisting of the Italian or other ensign. The most probable outcome of the mortification and resentment of Imperial Ministers at being tricked into playing the game of a Colonial Premier, will be that, a course already hinted at in the cablegrams will be attempted. The flag hoisted by order of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith will not be hauled down, but a slap in the face will be administered to that too forward Colonial, by constituting New Guinea a Crown colony, and thus removing it from the management and control of the too audacious Australian. But even if this course be attempted, it is questionable whether it can be successfully carried out. Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith does not generally lead off in a game of this kind, unless he holds a strong hand, and has trump cards in reserve. He is quite capable of claiming to hold by the rigour of the Constitutional game, and of realising in a legitimate, but none the less effectual, way any attempt to snatch from him the stakes for which he has played.

Sill, granting all this; the character of his seat remains to be considered. The responsibility of appropriating and colonising so vast a territory as Southern New Guinea, is enormous. The country is no unpeopled waste. It is populated pretty thickly by a native race of singular characteristics, who will have to be dealt with. The contact between these aborigines and white settlers will be precipitated by the annexation, and a mutual *modus vivendi* will have to be discovered and reduced to practice. The moral sense of the British people is too highly cultivated now-days for former methods to be tolerated. The rifles will not be admissible to solve the problem off hand. The difficulties ahead are enormous, and he would be a sanguine man who would pretend to predict the precise forms which these difficulties will take.

When one looks around for justification of the Queensland Premier's action, there is considerable embarrassment. The Earl of Derby has officially declared that Her Majesty's Government have no information leading them to believe that any foreign Power contemplated stealing a march on Great Britain and anticipating our own country in the annexation just accomplished. Sill, it was always possible that Italy, Germany, Holland, or even Spain might have produced a M'Ilwraith at any moment, and that New Guinea might have suddenly been appropriated as an appendage of any one of these countries. Holland has already assumed possession of the Northern half of the

island. The Dutch might have formally appropriated the other half at a day's notice. Spain is close at hand, in the Philippines.

The question has therefore to be considered whether it would have been desirable, or even tolerable, that any of these Nations should have established a colony in the immediate neighbourhood of the Australian continent? National sentiment will answer in the negative. But national sentiment is not necessarily reason. The vicinity of a settlement of any other European people would have its advantages as well as its disadvantages. The Dutch, for instance, are good neighbours, and expert managers of native races. But, on the other hand, the example originally set by England in Australia itself of inaugurating settlement by the creation of a penal establishment has been imitated on several occasions, and might be repeated in New Guinea. This, as the case of New Caledonia has taught us, would have been a real injury to us. And this furnishes the most potent argument in favour of annexation. To the contention that it would never do to permit a foreign Power to effect a lodgment so near our settlement, we attach no importance whatever. We must have neighbours on some side, far or near unless it be conceived that it is the mission and destiny of Britons to annex the whole globe. And if it be desirable to be separated from neighbours as widely as possible, it is a preposterous thing to cross the Straits and plant ourselves alongside of them, as has been done by annexing half of an island of which the remainder is already held by a foreign Power. We do not thus widen the interval—we narrow it, we abolish it altogether.

In lieu of remaining secluded in a sea-girt continent, we advance till merely an imaginary political line constitutes our frontier. Politically regarded, therefore, the annexation of New Guinea seems a mistake. It remains to be seen whether commercial considerations constitute a sufficient justification.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, May 31st.

OUR LATEST GENERAL.

It is positively stated that the Duke of Connaught has been appointed to the command at Mercur.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We note the arrival of *Colonel Pownall*, R.N., "The Buffs," by the French mail steamer *Asiadys*. A REGULAR Lodge of Zeeland, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeeland Street, on Tuesday evening next, the 5th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.

We are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Russell & Co., that the Union Line steamer *Euphrates* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo, and may be expected to arrive here on the 7th instant.

LEUNG AWAI, a hawker, was brought before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of hawking conge without a license, and causing a nuisance at Cross-street yesterday. Michael James Adams, Inspector of nuisances, stated that at 4 p.m. yesterday he saw the defendant with a conger stall in Nullah Lane. The defendant was hawking conge without a license. The place in the neighborhood of the stall was in a filthy state. He cautioned him some time ago about the necessity of procuring a license. The hawker was 50 cents, which he anted up, and advised to take out the necessary document.

A CORRESPONDENT kindly points out that the gallant commander of the French troops who met his death in the sortie from Hanoi on the 19th ulto, is erroneously described in our report of yesterday as Colonel instead of Commandant Rivière. The error's ours. The proper title of the unfortunate officer, who, we may state, belonged to the French navy, was Commandant, and his position in Tonquin was something akin to that held here by Commodore Cuming, with the addition that he was in supreme command in Hanoi over the military as well as the naval forces. As already stated Admiral Meyer has succeeded Commandant Rivière as commandant-in-chief.

TANG TUNO ON, U Akai, and Wong Auk, unemployed servants, were charged before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of stealing from Mrs. M. Creel's residence, Room, No. 16 Victoria Barracks, property to the value of \$20. yesterday. Margaret Creel stated that she is the wife of a color-sergeant of "The Buffs." Although she had her things at the room mentioned, she lives at the North Barracks near the Murray Wharf. The key of the room had been in the possession of the wife of one of the other sergeants since Thursday last. The boy came to her with the key last Tuesday and informed her of the robbery, so she at once repaired to the Victoria Barracks and opened the room door. Everything appeared to have been ransacked, and the contents of her boxes lay in a confused state on the floor. Several articles of clothing were missing and also two China teapots. The windows and doors appeared untouched. The first defendant had been in her employ till last Saturday, when he was discharged. The other defendants she does not know. After a deal of evidence from Mrs. Hearn, Miss Mary Longbottom, a girl 7 years of age, and Detective Bullin, his Worship remained the case till Thursday, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.

JOHN WORTH, of England, a seaman on board the American ship *Great Admiral*, faced Mr. Wodehouse this morning to answer the charge of deserting from his ship yesterday. Worth admitted the charge and his Worship ordered the deserter seaman to be sent back to his ship.

WE (Amy Gazette) understand that Captain J. Farrow resumed charge of the Revenue Cruiser *Ling Feng* on the 27th instant vice Captain E. Cocker who has been appointed Coast Inspector for the Southern Light-houses, and we have much pleasure in congratulating Captain Cocker on his promotion.

BRAVO, Sir George! The abolition of "Agenda" is a feather in your cap. This semi-barbarous word was never heard of in Hongkong until

Mr. Marsh and the rest of Mr. Bulkeley Johnson's "able men" assumed the reins of government. "Agenda" laugh; it smells of a pettifogging lawyer's office, and cheese and bread luncheons.

NG ALUK, a vehicle driver, was charged before Mr. Wodehouse with being on the wrong side of the road and damaging a chair and a lamp. The Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General, was complainant. John Lyons P.C. No. 3, stated that he was on duty yesterday in Queen's Road East. He saw the defendant going westward with his two-wheeler. The driver was moving on the wrong side of the road. He instructed the "ricksha man" to keep to the left, but on turning his back the Celestial went on the wrong side of the road when he collided with the hon. gentleman's chair and broke it. Mr. Ng Aluk was fined 50 cents, but as he could not ante up that sum he retired into the Model Establishment for a couple of days' rest.

WRITING on the subject of railway communica-

tion to the East and Far East Mr. Petherick says in the *Colonies and India*:—The route, which I have studied for some years, is by way of Central Asia to the western borders of the Chinese Empire, thence descending the valley of the Brahmaputra through Assam, with branches to (1) Calcutta, (2) Saigon, and (3) Canton. By the route through Central Asia travellers will always be passing through a mild climate and clear atmosphere, while the after-voyage from Saigon, or from Singapore, will be through the Eastern Archipelago, surrounded by beautiful scenery, in one of the most delightful parts of the world, fanned by the "spicy breezes," where the lotus-leaves live, and where, in the words of the Laureate, "it is always afternoon."

More than a third of this line is already constructed, and a further section is in progress.

The middle section would be partly along the old caravan route traversed by Marco Polo and the merchants of the Middle Ages. Calcutta would be within eight or nine days of London, Hongkong and Saigon would be reached in the same time (though so much farther from the proposed terminus of the Euphrates route). Japan and Australia would be only a week farther on; Melbourne and Sydney, when the overland Australian line was completed, could be reached within nineteen days, a much shorter time than by either of Mr. Campbell's suggested routes.

The recommendations for the Central Asian route are—that it is a world's route: England, France, Germany, Russia, India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, are all interested in it. It passes, not through comparatively unpopulated districts like the Euphrates Valley and Syrian deserts, but through productive parts of the world, and opens up a highway to four hundred millions of people. It would carry us nearer to Japan and Australia (not requiring several changes which the Euphrates Valley line involves), one change only taking travellers for those countries, or, if via Australia, three for passengers to New Zealand.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Recreation Club was held in the Club Gymnasium yesterday evening when there was a good muster of members present, Mr. T. Jackson, the Chairman of the Committee, presiding. The balance sheet for the year was presented and showed a balance in hand of \$1,994.88; the balance last year was \$873.06.

The Chairman stated that the financial affairs of the club were in a very flourishing condition, and also that the boats and bathhouse were in a satisfactory state and proposed that the accounts be adopted, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Jackson was unanimously re-appointed chairman of the committee. The Chairman alluded to the loss the Club had sustained by Dr. Clouth leaving the colony; as that gentleman had always taken a hearty interest

here in the Club, and no one worked harder for its welfare.

He hoped the German community would find another representative to fill his place,

as he acceded a cordial and most courteous reception to his visitors. The attendance was one of the largest we have ever seen at an official ball in Hongkong, and amongst others distinguished personages we observed Monsieur Tricou, the French Minister who has lately

been transferred from Tientsin to Peking. Senior Tomaso da Rosa, Governor of Macao, Admiral Piero Crosby, of the United States Navy, who was accompanied by Mr. P. G. Moore, Consul, and Sir George Phillips, C.B., with Mrs. Phillips, Sargent, Commodore Cuming, R.N., Chief Justice Sir George Phillipps, Mr. W. H. Marsh, C.B., (who was accompanied by Mrs. Marsh), the Hon. F. Ryne, M. L. C., the Hon. F. Bulkeley Johnson, M. L. C., Mr. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General, Dr. Stewart, (Registrar-General), Mr. Justice Russell, the honourable Surveyor General (Mr. John MacNeele Price), Mr. A. Lister (Postmaster General and Colonial Treasurer), Bishop Burdon, Mr. W. Reiners, Consul for Russia and Austria-Hungary, Monsieur Leon Dejardin, Consul for France, and Madame Dejardin, Colonel J. S. Mosby, Consul for the United States, Mr. D. Musso, Consul for Italy, Mr. R. Buschmann, Consul for the Netherlands, Mr. F. H. Slaghek, Consul for Belgium, Mr. Von Mollendorff, Vice-Consul for the German Empire, Mr. José Loureiro, Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. A. Mencarini, Consul for Spain, Mr. A. G. Romano, Consul for Brazil, Mr. John Grant Smith, Consul for Peru, Mr. G. Hirabe, Acting Consul for Japan, Dr. and Mrs. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Ackroyd, Captain W. M. Deane, a large number of naval and military officers, and most of the leading residents of the colony, including many of our Chinese, Portuguese, and Indian fellow citizens.

Dancing commenced about 10 o'clock and was carried on with great spirit until close upon midnight when an adjournment was made for supper, which was served in splendid style in the spacious dining room. After Justice had been done to the good things provided, His Excellency the Governor rose amidst loud cheering and said—Ladies and Gentlemen—I shall propose only one toast this evening. It is, of course, the health of the illustrious Lady, whose birthday we celebrate this evening—loved Sovereign Queen. It has been said that, as the hour circle round the globe on the Birthday of our Queen, there is not one hour in the four and twenty in which her health is not proposed in some provinces of that British Empire on which the sun never sets, or in some fortress or ship of war in which the flag of our country floats proudly over a loyal and gallant heart. Of all the provinces of the Empire, of

"This is the golden birthday of the Anglo-Saxons,"

"and the great pride and marvel of the Anglo-Saxons,"

"there is a zone in which the Queen's health is drunk with more loyal enthusiasm than in those great colonies of Australia, over three of which

I presided during the 20 best years of my life. I hope that this evening this grand example will be followed by this City of Victoria, on which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer her own name."

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am proud and happy to find myself surrounded to-night not only by my own fellow-countrymen, Major General Sir George Phillips, Commodore Cuming, and the Officers of the Naval and Military and Civil Services, and by the chief families of the Colony; but also by the resident Consuls of Foreign Powers. Above all, I am proud to welcome three distinguished representatives of friendly and allied nations—the Minister of France in China, M. Tricou, the Governor of the neighbouring Portuguese Colony of Macao, Major da Rosa, and last, though certainly not least, my gallant friend Admiral Piero Crosby, a worthy representative of the great American Commonwealth, which is the youngest, but already the most numerous branch of the Anglo-Saxon race; and in which the Queen is held in high respect as a England itself.

Ladies and Gentlemen, without further preamble, I give you—

"The Queen, God save her!"

The toast was warmly responded to, the band playing the National Anthem, and in response to a call from His Excellency three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty. A move was shortly afterwards made to the ball room where dancing was kept up with unflagging zeal until an early hour this morning.

RUSSIA AND CHINA

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times* communicates the following intelligence:

Some trouble has again arisen on the Russian frontier, in consequence of the impossibility of preventing the continual border raids of the population on both sides of the frontier. The Russians, it appears, have advanced five or six miles further into Chinese territory than they have any right to go according to the Kuldja Treaty, and negotiations have already been opened at Peking to induce the Chinese to accept this infringement on their frontier. The Russians have discovered that the frontier line agreed to in the last treaty is not a thoroughly "scientific" one somewhere in the north-east of

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon, at which the following members were present:—His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Phillipps (Chief Justice), Mr. W. H. Marsh, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Mr. E. L. O'Malley (Attorney-General), Mr. Alfred Lister (Colonial Treasurer), Dr. Stewart (Registrar-General), Mr. J. M. Price (Surveyor-General), and Messrs. F. Ryne and F. Bulkeley Johnson (unofficial members).

THE TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Council went into committee and resumed consideration of the clauses which had been left over from the previous meeting. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Johnson and Ryne, and the Chief Justice, Attorney-General and Surveyor-General took part, one of the clauses was slightly amended and the others passed as they stood. On the motion of Mr. Bulkeley Johnson, seconded by Mr. F. Ryne, the bill was passed without opposition.

THE ORDER AND CLEANLINESS BILL.

The Attorney

The Colonial Treasurer asked whether this bill did not simply leave the practitioners where they were. It was his impression that Dr. Ayres, for instance, could not secure his fees in a private case; and in my case, as a matter of fact, I never saw a doctor suing in a court.

Mr. F. B. Johnson did not think the Europeans in this colony stood in need of any special protection with regard to their engagement of doctors, who could exercise their own common sense, and, if they chose deliberately, and under a system of registration, to engage a non-registered practitioner, he saw no reason why should they be prevented from exercising their faculties? He did not think it was any business of the state to take care of them, as this ordinance proposed to do. It would be better to treat them as possessing common sense in their choice of medical advisers, and as to the payment of doctors' fees, the ordinary law of contract ought to prevail.

His Excellency.—The hon. member is not a supporter of what is called paternal Government. If I understand aright this is a transcript of an Imperial Act.

The Attorney-General.—The words are taken as nearly as possible from the Imperial Act.

Mr. F. B. Ryrie.—Yes, but there you legislate for England. Here you legislate for all nationalities and not for doctors of all nationalities.

Mr. F. B. Johnson.—If the clause is not made retrospective, I shall be quite satisfied.

The Attorney-General.—The proper way to meet that would be to propose the insertion of a clause making it non-retrospective, but I may say that I am not sure I would be prepared to support such a clause.

Mr. F. B. Johnson.—Then I move the omission of section 7.

Mr. F. B. Ryrie.—I second that.

The question was then put to the vote and the amendment lost by five to three, Mr. Price supporting Messrs. Ryrie and Johnson. The clause was then adopted.

Mr. F. B. Ryrie objected to clause 10, which provided that the "Medical Board" should consist of "any three registered practitioners" appointed by the Governor, as he considered the constitution of a board of three medical practitioners who were deriving pecuniary advantages from the operation of the Act would tend to prevent any other medical man from coming into the colony. The chief medical officers of the Army and Navy should constitute the Board. The advent of a new member of the medical profession was not hailed with delight by the other members of the profession. We knew that from long experience, and he thought it would be unsatisfactory to take the decision of three interested practitioners as to whether another man should come in or not.

The Chief Justice supported the clause, on the grounds that the duties of the Board would be merely ministerial, and that they would not have to enquire as to a man's qualifications, but simply to decide on documentary evidence whether he had complied with certain requirements.

The Attorney-General followed on the same side and also objected to the reflections cast by Mr. Ryrie upon the members of the medical profession in the supposition that they would be influenced by self-interest in their action on the Board.

Mr. F. B. Johnson strongly opposed the clause, as he considered it would be a most invidious position for members of the profession to occupy if they had to decide on the claims of new comers. Under clause 13, which provided for the granting of registration to persons other than those entitled under English Acts, or by virtue of registration in a British Colony, the Board would have to exercise its judgment and discretion in deciding on the sufficiency of the applicant's course of study, and would practically have to decide on the qualifications of the applicant, so that its action would not be merely ministerial.

Mr. F. B. Ryrie observed that certain doctors expressed the opinion that there ought to be a layman on the Board.

Several objections were also raised to the term "practitioners" two or three members expressing the opinion that it would be better to appoint medical officers without private practice, and eventually the clause was altered to the effect that the Board should consist of any three duly qualified medical men of such other members, medical or otherwise, not exceeding two, as the Governor might appoint.

Mr. F. B. Ryrie objected to clause 14, which provided that the Colonial Secretary should strike off the register the name of any practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanour or adjudged by the Medical Board to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect; as he was of opinion that such powers should not be given to the Medical Board.

Mr. F. B. Johnson objected to the Colonial Secretary having ministerial functions in the matter.

The Attorney-General pointed out that there was an appeal to the Governor in Council.

Mr. F. B. Johnson replied that it was one thing to have your name struck off the register and then appeal, and quite another matter to have an enquiry into your conduct before the striking off. The Governor in Council might not be willing to reverse the decision of the Medical Council, but he might not, if he had original jurisdiction in the matter, so to speak, take the same view as the Board in the first instance.

The Attorney-General admitted that the provision contained in the clause was a very strict one, but it was intended to give the Medical Board a supervision over the members of the profession.

Mr. F. B. Ryrie.—We have got along for forty years without it, and I think we can get on for forty years more.

The Chief Justice.—Because the thing has never happened it does not follow that it may not happen some day.

His Excellency.—No; look at the number of medical men who have been hanged.

Mr. F. B. Johnson asked the Committee to consider the step that might easily be done to a man's practice by the operation of this clause. The Board might adjudicate a man guilty of infamous conduct; his name was struck off the register, and his practice was ruined. He could appeal to the Governor in Council, and the decision of the Board might be reversed, but the man's practice was ruled all the same.

The clause was eventually altered to the effect that if the Medical Board adjudged a practitioner to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect, they could report the same to the Colonial Secretary for the information of the Governor in Council, who might after further inquiry direct the name of such practitioner to be struck off.

In dealing with section 18, which made it penal for any unregistered person to take any title implying a qualification to practise medicine or surgery, or to practise for gain, Mr. F. B. Johnson said that for the reasons he had already urged, and which he need not repeat, that registration as contemplated by the ordinance would furnish sufficient protection to the public—he begged to move, the omission of the words "or who practises for gain or professes to practise or publishes his name as practising medicine or surgery, or receives any payment as practising medicine or surgery."

His Excellency wished to know if the words omitted went from the home Act.

The Attorney-General replied that this provision was somewhat in advance of the existing law, but it had been carried in the new Medical Act.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Anadyr*, with the London mails of April 27th, arrived in harbour this forenoon. We take the following items from the *London and China Express*:

The medal for long service and good conduct has been conferred on Robert Precey, first-class writer, of the *Thalia*, and Jonathan Haines, chief bandmaster of the *Audacious*.

The Chinese corvette which got aground near Swinemunde, was got afloat again the same day without injury, and proceeded to Swinemunde, where she is preparing for sea.

The *Encounter*, Captain George Robinson, from the China station, arrived at Suez on the 24th inst., homeward bound. The *Lily*, composite screw gun-vessel, Commander K. Evans, arrived at Malta from the China station on the 25th inst.

Captain Charles B. Thobald, R.N., who has been appointed to the command of *Satellite*, entered the navy in 1847, and was in command of the *Kestrel* gun-vessel on the China Station from November, 1873, to March 25, 1878, when he was promoted to the captain's list.

It has been definitely settled that Midshipman his Royal Highness Prince George of Wales will be appointed to the *Canada*, steel and iron corvette, which is to be commanded at Portsmouth on the 1st of May by Captain F. Durrant, with the complement of two hundred and sixty-six officers and men.

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Commander D'Arcy Anthony Denny, R.N., Inspector Commander of the Coastguard, Sun-dial, died on the 20th inst. The deceased

officer when senior lieutenant of the *Coquette* took part in the bombardment of Kagoshima by the squadron under Admiral Kuper, August 15, 1863, being dangerously wounded.

The trooper *Himalaya*, Captain H. St. L. B. Palliser, which sailed from Hong Kong Feb. 8, Suez April 5, arrived at Portsmouth on the 21st inst. During the homeward passage of the trooper, an artificer who had embarked at Singapore, died from delirium tremens, the result of excessive drinking of bad spirit at that port.

The *North German Gazette* contradicts a recent newspaper statement that a state of war virtually prevailed at the Chinese port of Swatow, in consequence of what was alleged to be the persistently hostile attitude of the German war vessels. The semi-official organ points out, by reference to the official naval intelligence, that no German war vessel has been at Swatow since the end of January last.

Commander Henry T. Clancy, R.N., has been appointed to the *Princedale*, in succession to Commander Croham. Commander Clancy was midshipman of the *Tribune* and *Hornet* during the operations in the Canton River, 1857-59; was present at the destruction of the junks in Escape Creek on the 23rd to 26th May; and was engaged in the destruction of the Fatshan fortilla of war junks on January 1st, 1857 (China medal, Fatshan clasp).

M. Michael Masson died a few days since, in his eighty-third year. He was successively a dancer, a waiter, a shopman, a journeyman lapidary, and a journalist. At 29 he became a novelist and dramatist, some of his later plays having a considerable run. At the age of seventy-three he married a cousin, Mlle. Clemence Hading, step-sister of the actress, Mlle. Jane Hading, and about the same time was seized with a passion for Chinese. He leaves in manuscript a voluminous Franco-Chinese Dictionary.

Major-General William Wigram Barry, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, died on the 10th instant at Naples. He took part in the campaign of 1844-55, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. In 1856 he served with the expedition to China, and was present at Sinho, Tangku, the capture of the Taku forts, and the surrender of Peking. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his services in the China campaign.

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The case of "The Queen v. Ramsay and Foot" for "blasphemous libel" appearing in the *Freethinker*, has been tried before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury in the Queen's Bench Division. The Lord Chief Justice, in his summing-up, said that when proper decencies were observed one might attack even the fundamental principles of Christianity without being guilty of libel. It would be for the jury to say whether the defendant had offended against that just law which said that persons should be obliged to respect the feelings and opinions of others. The jury, after deliberation of nearly four hours, failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

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Mr. F. B. Johnson supposed the bill had been published some time ago, but he had not read it through until he came into the Council Chamber that day, and he was utterly unaware it was coming on for second reading at this meeting.

The criticism he had offered was simply that which occurred to him as the bill was being read. His Excellency said every member ought to be supplied with a copy of the order of the day.

The Attorney-General remarked that after reporting progress on the bill it would be very fair to allow the third reading to stand over. That would give his hon. friend time to consider its provisions.

Mr. F. B. Johnson said he did not propose to renew the discussion, as they had practically passed the Bill in all its clauses. What he had just said was simply to explain the ragged nature of the opposition he had offered.

Perhaps he might ask His Excellency to give instructions to the Clerk of Councils that notice should be given to the hon. friend time to consider its provisions.

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The Clerk of Councils explained that he did not know until the previous evening that the bill was coming on.

His Excellency.—The members of both Houses of Parliament have the orders of the day sent to them, and the same are to be followed here.

The Chief Justice said he found that in the English Medical Act there was a provision to the effect that all persons who had actually practised medicine before August, 1815, should on payment of a fee be entitled to be registered. 1815 was a long time before the Act was passed and he did not know why that date was fixed.

The clause he would suggest to the hon. members' views was "This ordinance shall not affect medical practitioners at present practising in the colony who object to registration under this ordinance."

Mr. F. B. Johnson moved the insertion of the clause prepared by the Chief Justice, which was seconded by Mr. Ryrie.

The Attorney-General accepted the clause on the understanding that discussion on it might be resumed at the next meeting, and His Excellency expressed the opinion that it would be better to postpone the passing of the bill.

His Excellency asked the members as to what would be a convenient day for the next meeting, and Friday next was decided upon.

His Excellency.—Then it is understood we do not put the motion that the bill do pass until next Friday, and the Clerk will always send the order to every hon. member not later than the morning of the day of meeting, and if possible the day before. Don't call it the *agenda* that is not a parliamentary word; call it the "Order of the day."

The Clerk.—It has always been done, your Excellency; I have always sent it.

His Excellency.—But call it the order of the day; not the *agenda*.

The Council then adjourned.

polled cattle. They have been purchased for the "Farm," Shanghai, by Mr. da Silva, who is at present in this country buying selections of high priced cattle of various kinds to improve the stock in Shanghai. The same vessel also took an Aberdeen polled Angus bull and two heifers, all highly bred. These animals are intended for the Kai-Ping breeding farm near Tientsin. The farm is owned by Mr. Tong-King-Sing, the enterprising manager of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. Other stock from the Royal Shaw Farm at Windsor were also sent by the same vessel for this farm. The polled cattle and shorthorns from the Royal farm will have a journey of 800 miles to make after their arrival at Shanghai.

The Rev. Henry Lansdell, D.D., of Blackheath, has just returned from a second tour in Central Asia, the distance travelled being upwards of 11,000 miles. During his journey he distributed the Scriptures in Russian, Slavonic, Hebrew, Chinese, Mongolian, Kirghise, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Polish, German, and French. He was enabled to make a permanent arrangement, by which the exiles passing into Siberia might be supplied with copies of the Scriptures to take to their distant destinations. He also supplied prisons and hospitals, and sold a large number of Kirghise and Chinese Scriptures in the markets at Kuldja, where the people gathered around him like bees, and speedily purchased all he had to dispose of. Of the 11,000 miles travelled by Dr. Lansdell 5,000 miles were accomplished by rail, about 3,000 by water, and the remainder on wheels, or on the backs of horses and camels. The last three modes of travel involved the hire of 900 horses, 330 drivers, and eight camels.

The Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge have, on the urgent recommendation and appeal of Bishop Burdon, of Victoria, Hongkong, given notice that a grant of £600

will be made towards the establishment of a medical mission at Pihkow, to be allotted in the following manner, viz.:—For instruments and medicines £150, for the passage of the medical missionary £50, for the building of a hospital and dispensary £200, for the building of the mission-house £200, the grants for building to be subject to the society's usual conditions. The committee were informed that Sir Thomas Wade approved of the Bishop's plan, and they had communicated to him a letter from the Hon. Cecil C. Smith, Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, who gave it as his opinion that the best possible result might be anticipated from a properly organised medical mission. They were convinced that this means of reaching the Chinese people and making an opening for the gospel among them was one of great promise.

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